

# Kentucky

# Gazette.

TWO DOLLARS AND A HALF.]

NEW SERIES, NO. 30. VOL. 3.

POINTED AND PUBLISHED,  
BY JOHN BRADFORD.

TERMS.  
For one year in advance, specie, . . . . .  
Six months, do . . . . .  
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LEXINGTON:  
FRIDAY EVENING, JULY 26.

MASONIC.

ORATION.  
Delivered by Wm. T. BARKERMAN, to Bodine's  
Lodge, No. 55, June 24; 1826.

BROTHERS AND FRIENDS:

We have assembled on the present occasion, to commemorate the birth day of one of the greatest and best men that ever lived. St. John the Baptist, a devoted Christian and one of the brightest stars in the galaxy of Masonry.

It is a spontaneous impulse of the human mind to admire, praise and revere, the character of those who have been elevated high in public favor and the affection of their countrymen. Those who have been distinguished not only for the brilliancy and strength of their genius, for their wide, multifarious, and lofty attainments, but for the best and noblest qualities of the heart, and particularly when this rare combination of genius and virtue is centred in the same individual, and exercised with a never faltering industry, to meliorate the condition, and advance the comfort and happiness of mankind.

Annuaries of this kind have been instituted

for various, and valuable purposes; but particularly to preserve fresh and vivid in the memory,

the cardinal virtues of those distinguished few who have figured in the annals of their country, and

thought just models of imitation; who have been remarkable for talents, philanthropy, benevolence &

purity; as well as those who have stood forth in the

day of battle and of danger, to defend the rights, &

avenging the injuries of the government under which

they live—who have been first in emancipating

their country from unjust vexation, and oppression—

—vanquished the invading foes of freedom—homed

the haughty and supercilious pride of despots,

and fixed the providentiality of their country upon the

broad and permanent basis of unshackled liberty.

But we can do nothing more at this day, than

reiterate the eulogies which have been lavished

upon the character of him whose nativity we this

day celebrate by orators and historians. But can

it be doubted that this great and good man, an

humble and exemplary Christian, and bright ornament of Masonry, whose name occupies a conspicuous place in the Holy Bible, is worthy of our heartfelt veneration. Ages on ages have passed by,

kingdoms demolished, empires snak in ruins, genera-

tions gone, to the tomb, and the monumental marble which was erected to perpetuate

the memorable deeds of the mighty dead, has

crumbled into dust, still the memory of our great

guide and patron is fondly cherished, and will be by

millions yet unborn, particularly by the Christians

and the mason, in whatever country or clime they

may exist. Yes, his name will be co-existent with

religion and masonry, and afford an inexhaustible

theme of panegyric for the good and wise of every

age, till time shall be no more.

We will now offer a few remarks upon masonry,

with the history and progress of which the name of St. John the Baptist is so intimately connected.

"Masonry" says no elegant writer, "is moral light,

& at whatever moment the first gleam of goodness

beamed in the heart of man, masonry was born.

Two ancient, and thus honourable, was the origin

of this noble institution. Goodness was her father,

Charity her mother, and her study the happiness of

man."

Masonry is the handmaid of religion, and second

to religion in the diffusion and dispensation of her blessings among the inhabitants of the Earth.

Almost as far back as the dim light of history can

guide us, we find masonry if not in her vigor and

active utility, in her purity. And in all the

changes and revolutions of time, when the different

ages of the old world were invaded by savagery and

brutal foes; and all order, law and civil government

destroyed, and literature and science consigned to

oblivion by the ravages and desolations of barbarian

warfare; when, in fact, the whole world seemed

to be enveloped in intellectual darkness, and revel

in moral debasement and degradation,—still

masonry survived, amid this general wreck of Empires and dissolution of the proudest monuments of

human invention, the elastic genius of masonry

rose superior to oppression, and dispelled by the

eloquent beams of her light the clouds of oppression,

of darkness, and superstition, that surrounded her.

It is true that masonry was banished for a season

from Asia by the sanguinary sword of Mahomet;

but found a home and asylum on the plains of Eu-

rope, where it grew with the growth, & strength-

ened with the strength of the empire,—and inter-

twined her influence with religion and literature

in the advancement of morality, the expansion of

intellect, and the elevation of thought.

Masonry has found her way to the hemisphere of

liberty.—She pursued to the land of Columbia the

Eagle of liberty that took its flight from the plains

of European despotism, and now beholds from the

height of his aerial nest the uninterrupted reign of

political, civil and religious liberty; the land of

Washington, proud and happy people, marching on

unconquered in the high road that leads to the goal

of national glory and prosperity. Here it is that

masonry has, and will flourish; but she is not con-

fined to the favored clime of freedom. She refuses

to be localized or imprisoned within the ramparts

of any government, but delights to exercise her

sign and salutary influence on every people, and

diffuse her blessings to the remotest corner of the

earth.

Masonry has been attacked by every means that

malignity, envy, and prejudice could devise; but all

in vain, the cause of truth and virtue will prevail.

They may be doomed to undergo a temporary de-

feat; and stripped for a while of their lustre and

beauty but they will rise superior to all opposition,

and blaze forth with increased brilliancy.—Yes,

while even one generous, social, or moral sentiment

can find a habitation in the breast of man, masonry

will have her devoted patrons and admirers, and

always triumphantly refute every objection, how-

ever plausible or forcible urged. Let the enveno-

med shafts of malignity be hurled, and the angry

billows of prejudice lash against her base, she will

defy all their petty assault, and stand amidst oppo-

sition and detraction as firm as the might ANDES

True to his charge—he comes, the Herald of a noisy world; News from all nations, lurching at his back."

LEXINGTON, (KY.) FRIDAY EVENING, JULY 26, 1826.

ONE ANNUAL, SPECIE, IN ADVANCE.

WHOLE VOLUME, XI.

whose lofty summit penetrates the clouds, and beneath whose great shade the nations of the earth

Will the abuse of anything be taken as an argument against its use? If so, do not impostors and hypocrites often "christen" themselves into the churches of our holy religion, then does it follow of course that the sacred walls of the church that are consecrated to its high and holy purposes are profaned, or the religion itself polluted? You will answer no, and agree with me, that it does not afford a basis whereon the slightest argument could be erected against its utility and importance.

It is said we sometimes admit improper persons into our lodges; those, who are unworthy to wear the badge of masonry. 'Tis true, but we can't say it to the lot of all subordinate institutions, and if urged as an objection to our order, we will rely upon every man's judgment, and experience, to detect its faulty. Then are those who are "destitute of the evident qualities" of our nature, who are "devoid of its affections, its sympathies, and sensibilities, like a waste and steril soil, where silence and desolation dwell, where the rose never blushed its beauty, nor exhaled its perfume, and where kind affection never formed a grateful garland.' We are frail and feeble beings, and liable to error. Just as composed with Christ and his disciples, and Satan was once an inhabitant of heaven; but were the disciples less pure or heaven less desirable on that account?"

But it will not be difficult to name great and good men who have been members and patrons of our order. Washington the father of his country; the founder of America, the lofty, and giant pyramid of whose name is gared by an astonished and admiring world with reverence, wonder, and delight, was a mason. Benjamin Franklin by whose philosophy the vivid lightning of heaven was disarmed of its terror, the philanthropist, in one word, the friend of all that was great and good, was a mason. Warren the hero and patriot who nobly fell in the defense of his country, and now lies an-tombed in the grave of patriotism, whose memory is fondly cherished & vividly impressed upon the hearts of his grateful countrymen; was a mason. Yes these distinguished personages, the brightest stars in the constellation of American fame, though they despised the gewgaws of Princes, and the imperial diadem; they were proud to be numbered among the friends of masonry. Lafayette, at the mention of whose name every American heart expands with gratitude, and upon whose virtues and fame they dwell with rapture and delight, is a mason. But why summon the illustrious living or distract the echoes of the mighty dead, to support and vindicate the character of an institution which is so deeply rooted and fixed; and the benefits of which are so naturally admitted. And although all the societies, religious and moral, have been perpetually changing amid the ruins and desolation of empires, that of masonry alone has withheld the daring hand of innovation and the stormy elements of revolution.

Masons are friends to religion, to the arts and sciences—in truth, to every thing that makes for the temporal and eternal welfare of their fellow mortals. They are taught to cultivate & exercise all the virtues & charities of our nature, and upon the other hand, to disconcert every thing that has a tendency to disturb the peace and harmony of society, or debase the dignity of human nature.

An appeal to the honesty of Masonry has never been made in vain. Masons are taught to aid and assist each other; but their charity is not confined to a brother alone, but embraces the whole human family, and are ever willing to administer relief to misery, poverty and want, wheresoever they may be found—and ready to listen to the dolorous tales of misfortune and woe, and throw around them the broad mantle of charity, and shield their unfortunate victims from the peltings of the "pitiless storm." But those alone who possess the invaluable treasures of masonry can properly appreciate its importance. How often has the redeeming power of masonry stayed & unversed the uplifted arm of a desperate and exasperated foe, when about to stain the glittering instrument of death in the heart's blood of a fellow being; whereas, without the aid of the mystic tie, the dagger would have been plunged into his heart and there left without a sigh, writhing in blood and groaning in all the agonies of death!

According to the rules of our order the fair sex are not admitted into our lodges, but the reasons of their exclusion is so palpable and plain to every liberal and enlightened female, and those reasons have been so often, and so satisfactorily given

in these walls, that it would be more than useless to repeat them. But I will say that it is not because we conceive them unworthy of the secret; none

set a higher value on the female sex than masons, and none more ready to raise them to their proper rank and elevation in society. The feelings and sensibilities of women, are much more acute and delicate than those of the stronger sex; their tender hearts are easily touched at the sight of woes and wretchedness, and their tender emotions of pity and compassion are easily excited.—They need not the adventitious aid of mystic institutions to urge them to acts of charity and benevolence, nor the use of symbols to lead them to virtue." And though they do not immediately associate with us in our lodges, they must see and acknowledge that they are not slighted or forgotten by Masonry in the diffusion of its bounties.

N. B. A constant supply of hatters WOOL, on January 13th, 1826—2-1f.

PATRICK GEOHEGAN.

The Celebrated Maryland Pony, LITTLE TOM,

STANDS this season at Mr. GEORGE DUNLAPS, 3 miles east of Lexington

on the Bonnborough road, and will be let to mares at the moderate price of Three Dollars specie the single leap; payable in hand, Five Dollars the season payable on the 23rd December next, or Four Dollars if paid within the season, and Seven Dollars and fifty Cents to ensure a mare with foal, payable when it is ascertained.—Any person parting with a mare before it is known will be liable for the insurance. The

Tom has commenced and expira the 1st of August

Tom has a number of colts in this vicinity, equal to those of any other horse in point of size and figure and are allowed by judges to have fine bone. For Pedigree see bills.

G & A. DUNLAP.

April 14 1826—15-1f.

JOHN M. HEWITT,

TRUSS MAKER;

(SHORT ST. NEAR THE WASHINGTON HOTEL.)

I now manufacturing and keeps constantly on hand TRUSSES for all kinds of ruptures, viz:

The common Steel, with & without the racket wheel, The newly invented and much approved double-headed Steel,

The Morocco Nonelastic Band with spring pad, and Trusses for children of all ages.

Gentlemen's best Morocco, Blackskin, Calfskin, and Russel Drilling Riding Girdles, with end without springs, and with private pockets,

Ladies', Gentlemen's, and Miles Back Stays, to relieve pain in the breast,

## AN APPEAL TO THE PEOPLE

From the Western Observer.  
AN APPEAL TO THE PEOPLE OF KENTUCKY.

Fellow-Citizens.—We beg leave to call your attention to a subject deeply involving the rights and interests of every citizen; all who respect the rights of self-government, mankind generally, when informed, that the laws passed by their representatives, and authorized by their own votes at the polls, have been annulled by a different authority. But the matter to which we would invite consideration, is not of political importance merely—it immediately and deeply concerns the property of the people, who are yet unrepresented by the power which imposes over them—*it concerns the welfare, the peace and happiness of the whole community.* It is known, that limitation laws (which are common to every country, but of the greatest economy here), were passed by the legislature of Kentucky, to fix a period when the tributary of the country should be terminated, by bringing the compact into a closer alliance with the South, and the South, by a resolution of the Legislature, of the State of Kentucky, and the intelligence of the people, to decide how far the power of that power has rightfully exerted; and, if the decision should be confirmed as a violation of state rights, to determine on the measures best calculated to redress them, and to prevent the machinations which threaten immediately to reduce individual liberty.

We are sorry, and will endeavor to enter into no argument before the public. We will proceed to a statement of facts, and leave the consideration of the subject to the community. We appeal to the people of Kentucky, the most decided to follow, from that decision, and the power which we are enabled, are most likely to prevent the machinations of speculators.

Robert Wickliffe, the partner, by agreement, with certain non-residents, to whom he was indebted, in the name of Wickliffe & Co., to his debt, when Kentucky

would not pay him, and will endeavor to enter

into no argument before the public. We will proceed to a statement of facts, and leave the consideration of the subject to the community. We appeal to the people of Kentucky, the most decided to follow, from that decision, and the power which we are enabled, are most likely to prevent the machinations of speculators.

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The application of this law of equity, in favor of the claimants, in the suit brought by Wickliffe, would have afforded complete protection to them. More than twenty-five years' possession, was proved before the jury. Indeed many have lived on the land since the year 1775. But the judge gave the instruction, that length of possession was no bar to the plaintiff's action; that the limitation law, as enacted by Kentucky, was, as being contrary to the compact with Virginia; and that the plaintiffs being residents of Pennsylvania, were exempt from the operation of those laws; and that the legislature had no power to subject such non-residents to the restrictions which were imposed on those residing within the commonwealth. In conformity with the direction of the judge, a verdict was rendered, and judgment entered up against us, to divest us of our farms and possessions.

Our counsel then moved for a new trial

on affidavit, showing that subsequently to the trial of the cause, it had been discovered, that the heirs of Clinton Willing had no title to the land in controversy—that it had been devised to others, and stating other facts tending to prove, that the recovery was had by process without right. These grounds, we have been informed, have been always, heretofore, held sufficient to authorize a new trial, that the merits and justice of the cause might not be prejudiced, in consequence of the ignorance of a party, with regard to material facts, not within his power previously to the hearing of the cause: yet, the court refused the motion.

A motion was then made, for commissioning an under the occupying claimant law, to value the improvements etc. This motion was also overruled, and a proceeding instituted in chancery by Thomas, our attorney, rules of equity, to which, it is said, the Federal court means to conform, instead of the provisions of the statutes of the state. Commissioners were appointed by the judge, acting as Chancellor in said Thomas's case, with directions to "value all the lasting and valuable improvements made on the premises, previous to the bringing the action of ejectment—all such improvements as have been made substantially, together with an estimate of rents, deterioration of soil, since the commencement of said suit, and such waste and deterioration, made previously to the bringing said suit." This is the simple narrative of the case, as presented by the records of the court, copies from which are annexed, to authenticate the statement we have given.

As citizens we complain that by this decision, the rights of the state, and our own political rights, are violated—that the government supported by the will of the people, is rendered incapable of protecting non-residents, with respect to their rights of action, under the same conditions which have always been exercised without question in every other state of the union; and that, the citizens of Kentucky may do, and in fact, are subjected to limitation laws in other states, which cannot be imposed by our government on the citizens of those states.

As individuals, we complain that, by this erroneous and unjust decision, we are deprived of our homes—that we are driven from possession, which many of us have paid for, having had heretofore accepted by superior titles, and compelled to renounce from the successful claimants—and that, we are thus—not only forced to surrender those dear-bought lands, but must also yield without compensation, the labours of our lives, expended in making improvements.

We complain, that the judge refused a new trial, upon the grounds made out in the affidavit—grounding the discovery of facts before unknown, which showed, that the power recovering the lands, had no title, but that it existed in equity, to whom the sovereign rule of construction adopted by him might not have been applicable; and which, in that case, would have entitled us to all exclusive of the protection of the law, and have confirmed, by long and continuous possession, our bona fide and dear-bought titles, against the claimants, up, under patent obtained by speculating companies of non-residents, and extended over immense regions of country, for the purpose of extorting, under legal formalities, the better equity and more meritorious claim of the rest.

We complain; that we have been denied the benefit of the law, giving compensation to the exiled claimants, for his improvements. The rule of equity, established by the judges, instead of the law, we consider to be a rule of iniquity. He has instructed the claimants to value the improvements made, before the bringing of the suit, and also those made after; and also to deduct the rents from that time, to the period of erection. The distinction between the improvements made, before and after the suit is commenced, is directed to be made by the commissioners, as we are informed; that the improvements made since that time, may only be allowed, so far as they are covered by the rents; and that the excess of rents, if any may be paid to the successful claimants; and that the excess of the rents of im-

provements, if any, beyond the amount of the rents, may be wholly disallowed.

We are informed by the lawyers of greatest eminence, at Frankfort, that this is the result of the rule adopted by the court. It is only for such improvements as are made previously to the commencement of suit, that a demand can be raised against the successful claimants. But we consider the inability to which we are subjected by the rule of the court, requiring of us, to make good the waste and deterioration of soil, as most unjust. When we are compelled to pay rents, to be held responsible for the loss of soil, resulting from its cultivation, it is an extraordinary regulation. The rent itself, is considered at once, the compensation for the use of the land, and the deterioration arising from its use. No tenant upon the disputed land of another, has ever been bound to pay for the deterioration of the soil. The rents will double sine the portion of improvements allowed by the rule of court, and will leave the tenant in debt, for the wanted deterioration of soil.

But complainants are unwilling, unless means of redress can be devised. It is for this purpose, we appeal to our fellow citizens. The capital error by which the court of appeals of this state, and the court, have ruined the compact with

as an obstruction to the passage of remedial laws by this state, we are informed, has originated in confounding legal remedies with legal rights and interests. The compact only prohibits this state from changing the laws, with regard to the latter. That the construction of the court is erroneous, which denies to the Legislature the right it has exercised, of compelling a forfeiture of the right of entry, by a twenty years' delinquency; is made evident by the 8th section of the compact itself, which the strongest language admits the right of the Legislature, to compel a forfeiture of the land itself, by providing against that event, for the term of six years. Against the injurious doctrine of the Kentucky courts, the supreme court of Ohio, has recently decided, and since the first decision of the supreme court of the United States against the occupying claimant law, Judge Johnson, one of the most eminent judges on that bench, has changed his opinion, and given a written argument of great ability, in its favor. If then, the organization of the supreme court, could be effected, proposed in Congress, last winter, (and which came within one vote of carrying in the Senate) and if the western interest were properly represented in that tribunal, there would be no longer a doubt, but that Kentucky would then be restored to her sovereignty, over her soil, and that her citizens would enjoy the blessings of these laws, which can alone give security and repose, to the present generation.

Although the limitation laws of Kentucky, we supposed to depend, in some degree, upon the principles involved in those concerning occupying claimants; yet, as the question has never been decided, directly, by the supreme court, we shall appeal to that tribunal, for justice. We call upon our

countrymen, therefore, to support us with that noble force, which springs from the expression of opinion, by an enlightened community. From the extract from the decision of the supreme court, in the case of Green vs Biddle, accompanying this address, it will be seen, that the supposed diversity of opinion amongst us, had an influence in deciding the great question, against our rights. The message of the governor, and the decision of the court of appeals, are relied on by the supreme court, in establishing the fact—"that a great diversity of opinion prevailed in the state," upon the questions involved in those laws. We hope the voice of the people will speak a different language. We hope, that public meetings, throughout the state, will be called, to advise the supreme court, with regard to the state of public opinion. We hope, that the people at the polls, in the ensuing elections, will give their vote, only for such as will represent them truly, on this momentous subject—for such as will endeavor with zeal and sincerity, to exert all the power and influence of the state legislature, to call the attention of Congress, to the remonstrance, which has been already laid before that body, in our behalf—for such as will use their utmost abilities to impress upon the supreme court, the propriety of imposing upon the supreme court, the organization proposed last winter, in the state of the United States. In a word, for such representatives as will endeavor to speak a different language. We hope, that public meetings, throughout the state, will be called, to advise the supreme court, with regard to the state of public opinion. We hope, that the people at the polls, in the ensuing elections, will give their vote, only for such as will represent them truly, on this momentous subject—for such as will endeavor with zeal and sincerity, to exert all the power and influence of the state legislature, to call the attention of Congress, to the remonstrance, which has been already laid before that body, in our behalf—for such as will use their utmost abilities to impress upon the supreme court, the propriety of imposing upon the supreme court, the organization proposed last winter, in the state of the United States. In a word, for such representatives as will endeavor to speak a different language. We hope, that public

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# LAWRENCE

FRIDAY EVENING, JULY 28, 1826.

The committee appointed by the Trustees of the town of Lexington, to adopt some suitable plan of manifesting their respect for the memory of Messrs. Jefferson, Adams and Shelby, have unanimously chosen WM. F. BARRY, Esq to deliver a suitable discourse on that occasion—which will be on the 11th of AUG<sup>ST</sup>.

Several articles prepared for this day's paper have been postponed to make room for the very able "Appeal to the people of Kentucky," by the citizens of Nicholas county, which will be seen in the preceding page.

We are authorised to state, that a very extensive BRIBERY will be furnished at Mr CONNELL's on to-morrow, to which Mr CLAY has been invited, and is expected will attend. The candidates for the Legislature are also expected to be there.

Mr. Clay has had a most hearty and welcome reception on his late return to Kentucky. Besides the public dinner which was given him at Sanders' garden, he has been invited to a barbecue and dance in Woodford county, and to a public dinner at Winchester in Clarke county. We publish in this day's paper the invitation addressed to him from Winchester, together with his answer. He has also been invited to public dinners at Georgetown, Frankfort and Bardstown, but has been obliged to decline their acceptance. These public testimonies must be gratifying as they are certainly honorable to him.

WINCHESTER, July 22, 1826.

HON: H. CLAY.—We as a committee in behalf of the people of Clarke county, and town of Winchester, beg leave to offer you their cordial and respectful salutations upon your arrival in this district.

The change of political relation has not altered the high estimation, which they have so long placed upon your public services and private worth, and they now hasten to tender their congratulations, to the first minister of the Republic, upon his arrival among them, with the same friendship, affection and confidence, which you have so often experienced upon your return from the Congress of the nation while their immediate representative.

That portion of your late constituents which we on this occasion have the pleasure to represent, are anxious to see and greet you individually; and have directed us to invite you to partake of a public dinner at this place on the 29th day of this month.

In noticing the character of the opposition which has been waged against the administration of the general government, and against yourself in particular, we have felt no surprise; for experience had taught us, that the most exalted wisdom, and the purest virtue will not protect the government from the assault of faction. History proves, that the violent, desperate and discontented part of every nation, united under the banners of disappointed ambition, will always constitute an inveterate opposition to the best of governments.

Heretofore the factions in these United States have had the address to make their opposition plausible. Even Washington did not escape the virulence of party hostility, and his opponents endeavored to dignify their opposition with the name of principle; but the present adversaries of the government seem to stand confessed contenders for place and power.

We have the most lively confidence that the good cause of the American people, will distinguish between the measures of a wise administration, and the selfish efforts of a faction, whose object is manifestly the gratification of private ambition.

That the leaders of the opposition should reserve and pour out upon you, the very bitterness of their revolts was to be expected. The estimation in which you are held as a statesman in the two Americas, and in Europe, and the anxiety that is felt by the friends of human happiness and free principles throughout the world to see you have an efficient influence in the American Cabinet, have made you the chief obstacle to the success of the faction, and of course your destruction is their first and main object.

Those who dare not meet you on the arena of honorable and true ambition, where talents are measured, and where worth and services are compared, have sought in vain to deprive you of your well earned fame, by the base and detestable arts of falsehood and detraction.

You have been engaged in the discharge of arduous public duties. The eyes of a nation have rested on you. You have stood the scrutiny of an inquisition erected for your condemnation, and the blows of your enemies have only served to burnish brighter the escutcheon of your name.

Your fellow citizens feel a pride in this triumph of political rectitude, which they wish not to suppress. On all occasions they sympathise with the victim of calumny. But when they view the arrows of detraction levelled at the breast of him, who has grown up among them, and upon whom they rely, as upon their own right arm, his cause is their cause, and his success is their triumph.

Go on—persevere in your efforts for the good and glory of the nation. If there be any place in this world where virtue shall have the ascendency over vice—where truth shall prevail against falsehood, where the real statesman and true patriot shall triumph over the ambitious pretender, that place is surely these United States.

Accept assurances of our individual friendship,

HUBWARD TAYLOR,  
THOS. R. MOORE,  
HAY BATTALIE,  
JOHN MILLS,  
JOHN T. WOODFORD,  
BENJ. H. BUCKNER,  
WILLIAM MCMILLIAN,  
CHILTON ALLAN,  
JAMES SIMPSON,  
RICHARD HAIVES, Jr.  
RICHARD FRENCH,  
ISAAC CUNNINGHAM

MR. CLAY'S ANSWER.

LEXINGTON, 24th July, 1826.

Gentlemen—I have received, with lively emotions of gratitude and thankfulness, your affectionate note of the 2d instant, expressing the friendly congratulations of my fellow citizens of Clarke and Winchester, in consequence of my recent return to Kentucky, and inviting me to a public dinner which they propose on the 29th inst. Such an honorable testimony of esteem and confidence, emanating from any portion of the public would be highly gratifying, but proceeding as it does from a respectable community, with many of whose members I have been intimately associated, in public and private life, for more than a quarter of a century, it has a value which no language can adequately express. I regret that the circumstances of my situation will not allow me to accept the honor intended me. I came home to see my relations and friends, but to see them informally and without parade, in transac-

some private business and to recover from the fatigues of a laborious ride. Occurrences steeled I left Washington, obliged me to abridge the time which I had hoped to abide in Kentucky, and I must dedicate the small remnant to my private affairs. I trust that the people of Clarke and Winchester will be persuaded, that in this yielding to the necessity which controls my movements, I shall not be less mindful of the new and the old obligation under which they have placed me.

The administration of the general government has experienced, in some of the measures they have proposed, a degree of opposition which could not have been anticipated. I take upon myself to assert, with perfect truth, that those measures were results of an anxious desire to promote the public prosperity. Whether their actual tendency will be good or bad must be decided by time and the public judgment. To these tests the most confident appeal is made.

I thank the people of Clarke county and Winches-

ter for the sympathy and interest which they kindly

feel in my behalf. I have enjoyed, at the same time,

the consolations which ardent, enlightened and devoted friends and concientious rectitude must ever inspire.

I defy my accusers to point out, in the measures of the present administration, a single deviation from those great principles of national policy, of which I have ever been a faithful, if not an efficient supporter. If they choose to arraign me for not hitching myself to the carous of a particular individual I plead guilty. The invariable principle of my public life has been earnestly to enquire after and fearlessly to pursue what appeared to me for the public good. In acting upon it, I have confided in the just awards of the public intelligence, deliberately pronounced. I have not been, nor shall I be deceived. Cheered by the animating encouragement which I am happy to receive from the great body of the nation, as well as from both the local parties of my own state, I will, whilst life and health are spared me, obey your mandate, to persevere in my humble endeavours to advance the happiness and prosperity of our common country.

Accept gentlemen assurances of the sincere respect and regard of your friend and fellow citizen,

H. CLAY.

To Messrs. Hubbard, Taylor, &c. &c.

JEFFERSON, ADAMS AND SHELBY.

The committee appointed by the board of trustees of the town of Lexington to take into considera-

tion the proper method of manifesting the feelings of the citizens of this community for the loss of our venerated fellow citizens, and patriots, THOMAS JEFFERSON, JOHN ADAMS and ISAAC SHELBY, met agreeably to instructions at the Town Hall, on Saturday the 22nd inst. Prescot Wm Morton, Thos. Nelson, Thos. Bodley, J. M. Pike, John T. Mason, Thomas M. Hickey, C. W. Cloud, Edmund Bullock and Joseph Robb.

Wm. Morton was appointed chairman and J. M. Pike, secretary.

Resolved, That Messrs. Bodley and Robb, be a committee to wait upon the Hon. WILLIAM F. BARRY and request of him to deliver a funeral discourse upon the occasion.

[The committee retired, waited upon Mr. Barry, returned and reported, that he would discharge the duty; Mr. Barry entered and took his seat with the committee.]

Resolved, That a suitable procession be formed on Monday the 14th of August, and that Messrs. T. Bodley, J. M. McCalla, J. M. Pike, L. Combs, J. Robb and C. W. Cloud, be and are hereby constituted Marshals of the day, with full authority to make all proper arrangements, and that those joining in the procession be requested to co-operate with them in such arrangements as they may propose.

Resolved, That the military be requested to attend, and precede the procession as an escort to the place designated for the discourse to be delivered, and that the several bells in town be tolled, and minute guns fired by the Artillery Cadets from the movement of the procession until it arrives at the church.

Resolved, That the citizens of the town be requested to suspend business on that day from 11 o'clock A. M. until 2 P. M. and that the respective stores and other places of business be closed during that time.

Resolved, That the citizens generally be requested to wear arms upon their left arm for thirty days.

Resolved, That the Rev. DOCT. CHAPMAN be requested to officiate as Chaplain of the day.

Resolved, That the surviving officers and soldiers of the Revolutionary war in this vicinity be invited to join in the procession.

Resolved, That the Marshals of the day be requested to make out the order of procession and cause the same to be published in the several papers of the town as soon as practicable.

WM. MORTON, Chairman.

J. M. PIKE, Secretary.

FOR THE GAZETTE.

Nicholsburg, July 16th, 1826.

The Circuit Court for Jessamine county being in session at the time authentic information was received of the lamentable death of our beloved father and fellow countryman, THOMAS JEFFERSON; Col. Clark rose in the bar, and in an appropriate and feeling manner, announced to the Judge that he had grown up among them, and upon whom they rely, as upon their own right arm, his cause is their cause, and his success is their triumph.

Go on—persevere in your efforts for the good and glory of the nation. If there be any place in this world where virtue shall have the ascendency over vice—where truth shall prevail against falsehood, where the real statesman and true patriot shall triumph over the ambitious pretender, that place is surely these United States.

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MR. CLAY'S ANSWER.

LEXINGTON, 24th July, 1826.

son of department, care watches, verbiage destined for half a century, and at the bleeding chisel, cut his name in the field of battle fresh covered with his glory, amidst the shouts of his auditory for victory; so late as careful of the memory of Jefferson on the day of American independence terminated his existence, as if fresh covered with his glory, amidst the rejoicings of the nation for its freedom. While then the 4th of July is celebrated as the birthday of our independence, let us not forget that it is the birthday of our Jefferson. And when we visit the field of battle, where a nation won its freedom, to rejoice and make merry, let us step aside and drop a tear of thankfulness on the tomb of the chieftain who commanded. Jefferson was our chieftain; and as an evidence of the sincere respect and veneration which we entertain for the memory of his exalted virtues and distinguished public services, resolved that the judge of the Jessamine circuit court, the members of the bar, officers of the court and citizens present, do wear arms on the 4th of July for thirty days, and that it be recommended to the citizens generally to follow their example in this respect.

This report was unanimously received by the meeting. It was then resolved, that the Chairman and Secretary be requested to sign the minutes of this meeting, and transmit them to some public printer to be published in his paper.

The meeting then adjourned.

WILLIAM L. KELLY, Chmn.  
R. A. CURD, Secy.

FROM THE CONSTITUTIONAL WHIG.

Washington, June 14, 1826.

Sir:—As Chairman of the Committee appointed by the citizens of Washington, to make arrangements for celebrating the Fiftieth Anniversary of American Independence in a manner worthy of the Metropolis of the Nation, I am directed to invite you, as one of the signers of the ever-memorable Declaration of the 4th of July, 1776, to favor the City with your presence on the occasion.

I am further instructed to inform you, that, on receiving your acceptance of this invitation, a special deputation will be sent, to accompany you from your residence to this City, and back to your home.

With sentiments of the highest respect and veneration, I have the honor to be, your most obedient servant.

R. C. WEIGHTMAN,

Mayor of Washington, and Chairman of the Committee of Arrangements.

[The above is a copy of the letter addressed to the surviving signers of the Declaration of Independence; a letter to those effect was also addressed to the former Presidents of the U. States, who were not signers of this instrument. In the letter addressed to Mr Adams there was a slight variation, the shortness of the time, and the distance of his residence from the Seat of Government, making it necessary for the committee to postpone the delivery of his speech.

Lexington, July 24, 1826.—30-51f

NORTH AMERICAN MEDICAL AND SURGICAL JOURNAL.

The THIRD NUMBER of this Work is now published, and ready for subscribers.

THOSE Gentlemen who do not receive the present number, will find an explanation of this circumstance, on referring to the terms of publication.

July 28—30-51f

NOTICE.

A GENTLEMAN, who has had long experience in teaching the Greek and Latin Languages and Mathematics, wishes to take charge of a School. The best references can be given. Enquire at this office July 25—30-51f

BARBECUE AND DANCE.

I RETURN my sincere thanks to my friends and the public, for their liberal patronage on the 4th instant, taking into consideration the extreme baseness of the weather, and respectfully inform them, that I shall prepare a Barbecue and Dance, on SATURDAY the 29th inst. when I hope to give general satisfaction to those who may favour me with their company. The Music will be of the best kind.

W. M. C. CONNETT.

July 10, 1826.

A PUBLIC DINNER.

WILL be prepared at FOWLER'S GARDEN, on the last Saturday previous to the Election, it being the 5th day of August, for the purpose of giving the Candidates an opportunity to discuss the great question which agitates the public mind; it is expected that all the Candidates on each side of the question will attend. Price of Dinner will be 75 Cents specie, or an equivalent in paper.

M. H. BRANCIL.

July 21, 1826—27-51f

TO HATTERS.

THE subscriber has a quantity of BEAVER, MUSK, RATT, and RICCOON FURS, at his Hat Manufactory on Main and Main Cross streets.

P. BAIN.

Lexington, July 1826—30-51f

TENTH GRAND MASONIC HILL LOTTERY.

TO facilitate the conclusion of this drawing, the Manager has come to a determination of dividing the last day's drawing into two parts—making a drawing of two hundred Numbers at one sitting, and the balance of Prizes at the next—and in consequence of the great number of unsold Tickets in hands, and at the suggestion of many Ticket holders, the Prize of 10,000 DOLLARS will also be divided into

10 PRIZES of \$1000 each!!

Five of which will be deposited at the first sitting, and five at the last. By this arrangement a more general distribution of the Prizes will be made, and doubtless it will be more satisfactory to ticket holders to have the

TEN THOUSAND DOLLAR PRIZE

divided among them, than to have it come in originally contained, to one Ticket—therefore,

On Saturday the 5th of AUGUST, the 10th day of Drawing will commence, and continue until two hundred PRIZES have been drawn, when the wheel will be closed. During the week of the session of the Grand Lodge they will be again opened, and the Lottery concluded. In the meantime I am in the vicinity of Lexington, and will be happy to receive the

inquiries of ticket holders.

PRICE TEN DOLLARS ONLY.

Lexington, July 18—18-6-26

Branch of the Bank of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, Lexington July 21st, 1826.

NOTICE is hereby given, that in pursuance of three mortgages, dated 24th of April 1821, 27th of July 1821, and 17th of Nov. 1821, (all recorded in the Clerk's Office of Scott County Court) executed by Walker Sanders to the President and Directors of the Bank of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, on the 28th day of SEPTEMBER next, will be sold on the premises to the highest bidder, for cash or notes of said Bank, all the right and title of the said Sanders to the mortgaged property, to wit: One Hundred Acres of LAND, being part of the tract, on which the said Sanders resides, more particularly described in said mortgages, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to satisfy the amount of the said mortgages, with interest from the 21st day of Oct. 1825; 200 dollars with interest from the 11th day of Nov. 1825, and 156 dollars with interest from the 21st of January 1826, together with costs, subject however to be reduced within two years, upon the amount sold for being deposited in Bank with an interest thereon at the rate of 10 per cent per annum, from the day of sale to the time of redemption.

By order of the Board,

JOHN H. MORTON, Cashr.

## POE'S CORNER.

FOR THE GAZETTE.

A WISHL.

A neat, little cot on the top of a hill,  
Surrounded by shades of trees and vines;  
At its base 'tis there ran a clear, little rill,  
Well shaded with cedars and pines.  
Such a portion off earth and fillable land,  
As will answer my purpose thro' life;  
Good health, and whatever I need at command,  
And a pleasant, agreeable wife.

Preference to beauty I do not desire,  
Preferring perfection of mind;  
Her company such that it never would tire.  
Sweet-tempered, kind, and gentle,  
Without affectation, nor wanting in grace;  
Such a female my heart could love dearly;  
With one of this cast I could run this life's race,  
If she could love me as I love her.

The pleasures of life I could hardly enjoy,  
But even I'd partake of her sorrow,  
Whilst she, in her turn, should partake present joy.  
Uninformed of care on the morrow.  
I would make the best use of the days of my prime,  
Evincing to her my devotion;  
Thus smoothly we'd sail down the current of time,  
Till launch'd in eternity's ocean.

(COMMUNICATED FOR THE GAZETTE.)

Sacred to the memory of JOHN O'BANNON COTTON.

'Tis done! 'tisn't the scene must close;  
He sleeps released from all his woes.  
With him the awful strife is o'er,  
And pleasure's voice can charm no more.  
Each kindred heart with anguish heaves,  
And with the friend the stranger grieves,  
For death has snatched in youthful bloom,  
This bright perfection to the tomb.  
Denied the heavenly kind indulgence  
To shine in manhood's bright effulgence,  
He died. No parent there to shield  
The ears of so raw o'er his head;  
But oh! my muse, live over thy strain,  
Nor see a mother's grief again.  
Yet she must know the tyrant's dart  
Has only power to wound the heart;  
In reality's pure delight she'll meet,  
And oh! to make it still more sweet,  
No sorrow there can reach her heart,  
When once they meet; they'll never part,  
For meny's light was kindly given,  
To show his soul the way to heaven.  
July 20, 1826.

Office of Commissary General of Subsistence,  
WASHINGTON, July 1, 1826.

SEPARATE PROPOSALS will be received at this Office until the first day of October next, for the delivery of provisions for the use of the troops of the United States, to be delivered in bulk, upon inspection, as follows:

At New-Orleans

240 barrels of Pork  
500 barrels of fresh fine Flour  
3200 gallons good proof Whiskey  
20 bushels good sound Beans  
3520 pounds good hard Soap  
1600 pounds good hard tallow Candles, with cotton wicks  
50 bushels good clean Salt  
900 gallons good cider Vinegar  
One fourth on the first day of June, 1827.  
One fourth on the first day of October, 1827.  
One fourth on the first day of December, 1827.  
And the remainder on the first day of March, 1828.

At Pensacola.

600 barrels of Pork  
125 pails fresh Flour  
800 gallons good proof Whiskey  
550 bushels good sound Beans  
8300 pounds good hard Soap  
1600 pounds good hard tallow Candles, with cotton wicks

140 bushels good clean Salt  
2200 gallons good cider Vinegar  
One fourth on the 1st day of June, 1827.  
One fourth on the 1st day of September, 1827.  
One fourth on the 1st day of December, 1827.  
And the remainder on the 1st day of March, 1828.

At Natchitoches, Red River.

400 barrels of Pork  
800 bushels of fresh fine Flour  
6000 gallons good proof Whiskey  
360 bushels good sound Beans  
600 pounds good hard Soap  
1300 pounds good hard tallow Candles, with cotton wicks

150 bushels good clean Salt  
1400 gallons good cider Vinegar  
One fourth on the 1st day of March, 1827, and the remainder on the 1st day of December, 1827.

At Cairo orment Gibson, mouth of Verdigrise, 150 miles above Fort Smith, Arkansas.

400 barrels of Pork  
800 do. of fresh fine Flour  
6000 gallons of good proof Whiskey  
360 bushels good sound Beans  
600 pounds good hard Soap  
1300 pounds good hard tallow Candles, with cotton wicks

150 bushels good clean Salt  
1400 gallons good cider Vinegar  
One fourth on the 1st day of June, 1827.  
One fourth on the 1st day of October, 1827.  
One fourth on the 1st day of December, 1827.  
And the remainder on the 1st day of March, 1828.

At Old Point Comfort.

800 barrels of Pork  
15000 gallons of good proof Whiskey  
1000 bushels good sound Beans  
6000 pounds good hard Soap  
3500 pounds good hard tallow Candles, with cotton wicks

300 bushels good clean Salt  
3600 gallons good cider Vinegar  
One fourth on the 1st day of June, 1827.  
One fourth on the 1st day of September, 1827.  
One fourth on the 1st day of December, 1827.  
And the remainder on the 1st day of March, 1828.

At Council Bluffs, Missouri.

2000 barrels of fresh fine flour  
15000 gallons of good proof Whiskey  
900 bushels of good sound Beans  
13000 pounds of good hard Soap  
6000 do. good hard tallow Candles, with cotton wicks

300 bushels of good clean Salt  
3600 gallons of good cider Vinegar  
One fourth on the 1st day of June, 1827.  
One fourth on the 1st day of September, 1827.  
One fourth on the 1st day of December, 1827.  
And the remainder on the 1st day of March, 1828.

At Fort Armstrong, Mississippi.

150 barrels of Pork  
500 do. of Flour  
1700 gallons of Whiskey  
110 bushels of Beans  
1000 pounds of good hard Soap  
800 do. good hard tallow Candles, with cotton wicks

50 bushels of good clean Salt  
1500 gallons of good cider Vinegar  
One half on the 1st day of June, 1827, and the remainder on the 30th day of June, 1827.

At St. Peter's, Mississippi.

420 barrels of Pork  
700 do. of fresh fine flour  
5700 gallons of good proof Whiskey  
6000 pounds of good hard Soap  
3200 do. good hard tallow Candles, with cotton wicks

100 bushels of good clean Salt  
1500 gallons of good cider Vinegar  
One half on the 1st day of June, 1827, and the remainder on the 30th day of June, 1827.

At Green Bay.

250 barrels of Pork  
500 do. of fresh fine flour  
4000 gallons of good proof Whiskey  
260 bushels of good sound Beans  
4000 pounds of good hard Soap  
2800 do. good hard tallow Candles, with cotton wicks

10 bushels of good clean Salt  
2000 gallons of good cider Vinegar  
One half on the 1st day of June, 1827, and the remainder on the 30th day of June, 1827.

At the Sault de St. Marie, outlet of Lake Superior.

250 barrels of Pork  
500 do. Fresh fine Flour  
4000 gallons good proof Whiskey  
25 bushels good sound Beans  
4000 pounds good hard Soap  
1300 do. good hard tallow Candles, with cotton wicks  
100 bushels good clean Salt  
1000 gallons good cider Vinegar  
One half on the 1st day of June, 1827; the remainder on the 30th of June, 1827.

At Mackinack.

75 barrels of Pork  
150 do. of fine Flour  
1000 gallons good proof Whiskey  
70 bushels good sound Beans  
1000 pounds good hard Soap  
500 do. good hard tallow Candles, with cotton wicks  
20 bushels good clean Salt  
300 gallons good cider Vinegar  
One half on the 1st day of June, 1827; the remainder on the 30th of June, 1827.

At Sackett's Harbor.

60 barrels of Pork  
125 do. of fresh fine Flour  
800 gallons good proof Whiskey  
55 bushels good sound Beans  
800 pounds good hard Soap  
400 do. good hard tallow Candles, with cotton wicks  
14 bushels good clean Salt  
225 gallons good cider Vinegar  
One fourth on the 1st day of June, 1827.  
One fourth on the 1st day of September, 1827.  
One fourth on the 1st day of December, 1827.  
And the remainder on the 1st day of March, 1828.

At Boston.

240 barrels of Pork, No. 4, full hopped  
500 do. fresh fine Flour  
4000 gallons good proof Whiskey  
260 bushels good sound Beans  
3420 pounds good hard Soap  
1600 do. good hard tallow Candles, with cotton wicks  
60 bushels good clean Salt  
1500 gallons good cider Vinegar  
One fourth on the 1st day of June, 1827.  
One fourth on the 1st day of September, 1827.  
One fourth on the 1st day of December, 1827.  
And the remainder on the 1st day of March, 1828.

At New York.

400 barrels of New York meat Pork  
800 do. fresh fine Flour  
3600 gallons good proof Whiskey  
350 bushels good sound Beans  
6600 pounds good hard Soap  
2800 pounds good hard tallow Candles, with cotton wicks  
100 bushels good clean Salt  
1600 gallons good cider Vinegar  
One fourth on the 1st day of June, 1827.  
One fourth on the 1st day of September, 1827.  
One fourth on the 1st day of December, 1827.  
And the remainder on the 1st day of March, 1828.

At Baltimore.

60 barrels of Pork  
125 do. fresh fine Flour  
800 gallons good proof Whiskey  
55 bushels of good sound Beans  
889 pounds good hard Soap  
400 do. good hard tallow Candles, with cotton wicks  
14 bushels good clean Salt  
225 gallons good cider Vinegar  
One fourth on the 1st day of June, 1827.  
One fourth on the 1st day of September, 1827.  
One fourth on the 1st day of December, 1827.  
And the remainder on the 1st day of March, 1828.

At Fort Delaware.

60 barrels of Pork  
125 do. fresh fine Flour  
800 gallons good proof Whiskey  
55 bushels of good sound Beans  
889 pounds good hard Soap  
400 do. good hard tallow Candles, with cotton wicks  
14 bushels good clean Salt  
225 gallons good cider Vinegar  
One fourth on the 1st day of June, 1827.  
One fourth on the 1st day of September, 1827.  
One fourth on the 1st day of December, 1827.  
And the remainder on the 1st day of March, 1828.

At Fort Washington.

60 barrels of Pork  
125 do. fresh fine Flour  
800 gallons good proof Whiskey  
55 bushels of good sound Beans  
889 pounds good hard Soap  
400 do. good hard tallow Candles, with cotton wicks  
14 bushels good clean Salt  
225 gallons good cider Vinegar  
One fourth on the 1st day of June, 1827.  
One fourth on the 1st day of September, 1827.  
One fourth on the 1st day of December, 1827.  
And the remainder on the 1st day of March, 1828.

At Fort Washington.

60 barrels of Pork  
125 do. fresh fine Flour  
800 gallons good proof Whiskey  
55 bushels of good sound Beans  
889 pounds good hard Soap  
400 do. good hard tallow Candles, with cotton wicks  
14 bushels good clean Salt  
225 gallons good cider Vinegar  
One fourth on the 1st day of June, 1827.  
One fourth on the 1st day of September, 1827.  
One fourth on the 1st day of December, 1827.  
And the remainder on the 1st day of March, 1828.

At Old Point Comfort.

800 barrels of Pork  
15000 gallons of good proof Whiskey  
1000 bushels of good sound Beans  
6000 pounds good hard Soap  
3500 pounds good hard tallow Candles, with cotton wicks  
200 bushels of good clean Salt  
2500 gallons of good cider Vinegar  
One fourth on the 1st day of June, 1827.  
One fourth on the 1st day of September, 1827.  
One fourth on the 1st day of December, 1827.  
And the remainder on the 1st day of March, 1828.

At Fort Washington.

60 barrels of Pork  
125 do. of fresh fine flour  
17600 gallons of good proof Whiskey  
900 bushels of good sound Beans  
1900 pounds good hard Soap  
5000 do. good hard tallow Candles, with cotton wicks  
200 bushels of good clean Salt  
2500 gallons of good cider Vinegar  
One fourth on the 1st day of June, 1827.  
One fourth on the 1st day of September, 1827.  
One fourth on the 1st day of December, 1827.  
And the remainder on the 1st day of March, 1828.

At Fort Washington.

60 barrels of Pork  
125 do. of fresh fine flour  
17600 gallons of good proof Whiskey  
900 bushels of good sound Beans  
1900 pounds good hard Soap  
5000 do. good hard tallow Candles, with cotton wicks  
200 bushels of good clean Salt  
2500 gallons of good cider Vinegar  
One fourth on the 1st day of June, 1827.  
One fourth on the 1st day of September, 1827.  
One fourth on the 1st day of December, 1827.  
And the remainder on the 1st day of March, 1828.

At Smithville, N. C.

60 barrels of Pork  
125 do. of fresh fine flour  
800 gallons of good proof Whiskey  
55 bushels of good sound Beans  
889 pounds of good hard Soap  
400 do. good hard tallow Candles, with cotton wicks  
14 bushels of good clean Salt  
225 gallons of good cider Vinegar  
One fourth on the 1st day of June, 1827.  
One fourth on the 1st day of September, 1827.  
One fourth on the 1st day of December, 1827.  
And the remainder on the 1st day of March, 1828.

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60 barrels of Pork  
125 do. of fresh fine flour  
800 gallons of good proof Whiskey  
55 bushels of good sound Beans  
889 pounds of good hard Soap  
400 do. good hard tallow Candles, with cotton wicks  
14 bushels of good clean Salt  
225 gallons of good cider Vinegar  
One fourth on the 1st day of June, 1827.  
One fourth on the 1st day of September, 1827.  
One fourth on the 1st day of December, 1827.  
And the remainder on the 1st day of March, 1828.

At Charleston, S. C.

120 barrels of Pork  
250 do. of fresh fine flour  
10000 gallons of good proof Whiskey  
110 bushels of good sound Beans  
1900 pounds of good hard Soap  
4000 do. good hard tallow Candles, with cotton wicks  
14 bushels of good clean Salt  
225 gallons of good cider Vinegar  
One fourth on the 1st day of June, 1827.  
One fourth on the 1st day of September, 1827.  
One fourth on the 1st day of December, 1827.  
And the remainder on the 1st day of March, 1828.

At Savannah, Georgia.

120 barrels of Pork  
250 do. of fresh fine flour  
10000 gallons of good proof Whiskey  
110 bushels of good sound Beans  
1900 pounds of good hard Soap  
4000 do. good hard tallow Candles, with cotton wicks  
14 bushels of good clean Salt  
225 gallons of good cider Vinegar  
One fourth on the 1st day of June, 1827.  
One fourth on the 1st day of September, 1827.  
One fourth on the 1st day of December, 1827.  
And the remainder on the 1st day of March, 1828.

At Green Bay.

250 barrels of Pork  
500 do. of fresh fine flour  
4000 gallons of good proof Whiskey  
260 bushels of good sound Beans  
4000 pounds of good hard Soap  
2800 do. good hard tallow Candles, with cotton wicks  
10 bushels of good clean Salt  
2000 gallons of good cider Vinegar  
One half on the 1st day of June, 1827, and the remainder on the 30th day of June, 1827.

At the Sault de St. Marie, outlet of Lake Superior.

And the remainder on the 1st day of March, 1828.

At Augusta, Georgia.

60 barrels of Pork  
125 barrels of fresh fine flour  
800 gallons of good proof Whiskey  
55 bushels of good sound Beans  
800 pounds of good hard Soap  
400 pounds of good hard tallow Candles, with cotton wicks  
14 bushels of good clean Salt  
225 gallons of good cider Vinegar  
One fourth on the first day of June, 1827.

One fourth on the first day of September, 1827.

One fourth on the first day of December, 1827.

And the remainder on the first day of March, 1828.

At St. Augustine.

60 barrels of Pork  
125 barrels of fresh fine flour  
800 gallons of good proof Whiskey  
55 bushels of good sound Beans  
800 pounds of good hard Soap  
400 pounds of good hard tallow Candles, with cotton wicks  
14 bushels of good clean Salt  
225 gallons of good cider Vinegar  
One fourth on the first day of June, 1827.

One fourth on the first day of September, 1827.

One fourth on the first day of December, 1827.

And the remainder on the first day of March, 1